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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/889,788	09/26/2001	Setsuo Kobayashi	1113.40340X00	8825
20457	7590	03/20/2003		
ANTONELLI TERRY STOUT AND KRAUS SUITE 1800 1300 NORTH SEVENTEENTH STREET ARLINGTON, VA 22209			EXAMINER	
			RUDE, TIMOTHY L	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2871	
DATE MAILED: 03/20/2003				

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	09/889,788	KOBAYASHI ET AL.
	Examiner Timothy L Rude	Art Unit 2871

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

#### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 03 January 2003.

2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-20 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 1-20 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

11) The proposed drawing correction filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is: a) approved b) disapproved by the Examiner.

If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.

12) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

13) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a) All b) Some \* c) None of:

- Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
- Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
- Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

14) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).

a) The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.

15) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

#### Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) \_\_\_\_\_.

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s) \_\_\_\_\_.

5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6) Other: \_\_\_\_\_.

**DETAILED ACTION**

***Claims***

1. Claims 1-7 are amended, necessitating new grounds of rejection. Claims 8-20 are added.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

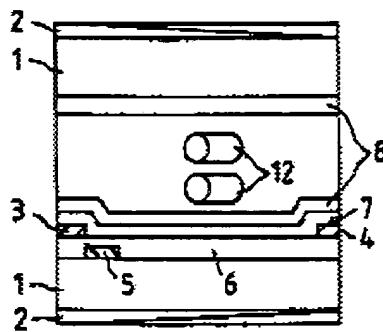
(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1, 2, 7-9, and 14-16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ohe et al (Ohe) USPAT 6,300,994 B1 in view of Ota et al (Ota) USPAT 5,831,707.

As to claims 1, 7, 9, and 14-15, Ohe discloses in Figures 1-6, a liquid crystal display device comprising a pair of substrates and a liquid crystal layer held between the pair of substrates (Summary of the Invention, col. 1, line 53 through col. 4, line 7), at least one of the pair of substrates being provided with plural electrodes, 3 & 4, for applying a lateral electric field to the liquid crystal layer (col. 1, lines 64 and 65); an

insulating film, 7 (Applicant's protection films), wherein the film thickness of the protecting film is in the range of 0.4  $\mu\text{m}$  to 2  $\mu\text{m}$  (col. 3, lines 42-44), and oriented films, 8, formed on both of the pair of substrates (col. 1, lines 66 and 67); wherein no visible residual image remains (col. 1, lines 54-58 and col. 9, lines 42-54) (Applicant's an AC residual image of the oriented films is less than 8%).

*FIG. 1(a)*

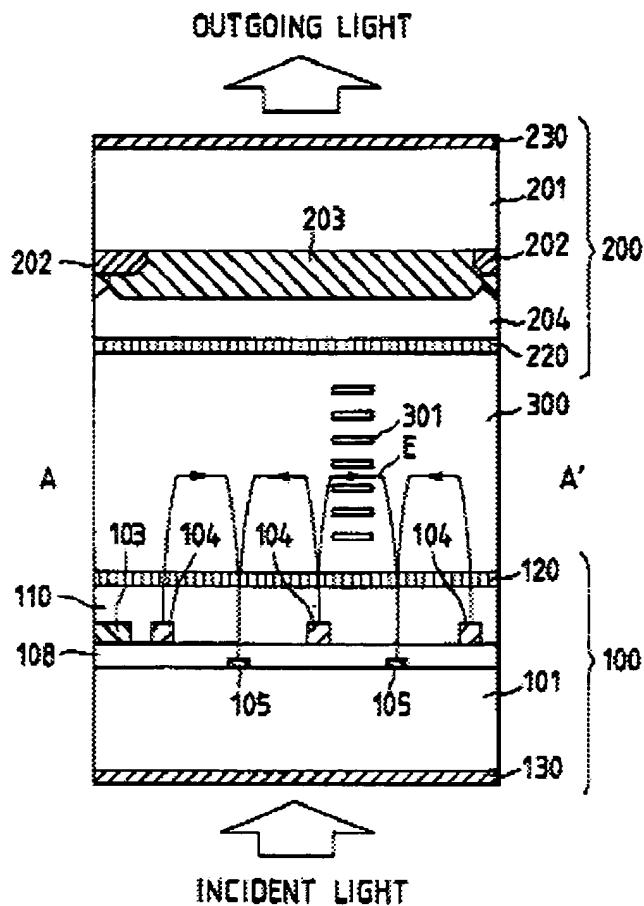


The invention of Ohe deals primarily with the improved insulating and alignment layers to reduce residual image, and the values of Ohe overlap the claimed ranges.

Ohe does not explicitly disclose an AC residual image which occurs even in a case of driving by pure AC that is less than 8%.

Ota teaches that in an in-plane switch LCD the use of AC driving (Applicant's driving by pure AC) reduces the residual image relative direct current operation (col. 9, lines 54-65) to achieve a display having preferable quality. Note that Ota confirms the AC residual image would be less than the DC residual image that has already been made virtually zero by Ohe, therefore well within Applicant's range of less than 8%.

FIG. 1



Ota is evidence that ordinary workers in the art of liquid crystals would find the reason, suggestion, or motivation to add driving by pure AC to achieve a display having preferable quality.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art of liquid crystals at the time the invention was made to modify the LCD of Ohe with the driving by pure AC of Ota to achieve a display having preferable quality.

As to claims 2, 8, and 16, Ohe discloses the use of a specific resistance of the liquid crystal layer of  $1 \times 10^9$  to  $8 \times 10^{15} \Omega \cdot \text{cm}$  (overlaps Applicant's  $10^{10} \Omega \cdot \text{cm}$  or more).

3. Claims 3, 10, and 17, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ohe in view of Ota, as applied to claims above, and further in view of Mishina et al (Mishina) USPAT 5,350,539.

As to claims 3, 10, and 17, Ohe in view of Ota discloses the liquid crystal display device according to claims 1, 7, and 15.

Ohe in view of Ota does not explicitly disclose a device wherein at least one of the oriented films is an organic polymer containing at least one of a polymer and an oligomer in which a weight substance with a long-chain alkyl group applied to an amine component or an acid sentence is at least 5% and at most 30% of the total molar amount.

Mishina teaches the use of at least 10 mol % (overlaps Applicant's 5% and at most 30%) of an alkyl group (col. 2, line 44 through col. 3, line 23) to provide low temperature heat treatment and stable alignment properties (col. 1, lines 5-9). Mishina also teaches that the alkyl group may be a long-chain alkyl group in order to raise the tilt angle (col. 5, lines 23-25).

Mishina is evidence that ordinary workers in the art of liquid crystals would find the reason, suggestion, or motivation to add 5% ~ 30% long-chain alkyl group to raise

the tilt angle while providing low temperature heat treatment and stable alignment properties.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art of liquid crystals at the time the invention was made to modify the LCD of Ohe in view of Ota with the add 5% ~ 30% long-chain alkyl group of Mishina to raise the tilt angle while providing low temperature heat treatment and stable alignment properties.

4. Claims 4, 5, 6, 11-13, and 18-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ohe and Ota in view of Mishina as applied to claim 3 above, and further in view of Yu et al (Yu) USPAT 6,066,696.

As to claims 4, 5, 6, 11-13, and 18-20, Ohe and Ota in view of Mishina disclose the liquid crystal display device according to claims 1, 3, 7, 10, 15, and 17.

Ohe and Ota in view of Mishina do not explicitly disclose a device, wherein a weight average molecular weight of the polymer and the oligomer is at least 2,000, and at most 30,000.

Yu teaches the use of 1% to 20% (by weight, col. 5, lines 14-21) of a polyimide having an alkyl group at both ends (Applicant's terminal type) (col. 2, lines 32-60) with a molecular weight of  $5 \times 10^3$  to  $5 \times 10^5$  (col. 5, lines 21-28) (overlaps Applicant's 2,000 and at most 30,000) for improved optical alignment and thermal stability (col. 5, lines 19-21).

Yu is evidence that ordinary workers in the art of liquid crystals would find the reason, suggestion, or motivation to add a polyimide having an alkyl group with a molecular weight of 2,000 and at most 30,000 for improved optical alignment and thermal stability.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art of liquid crystals at the time the invention was made to modify the LCD of Ohe and Ota in view of Mishina with a polyimide having an alkyl group with a molecular weight of 2,000 and at most 30,000 of Yu for improved optical alignment and thermal stability.

### ***Response to Arguments***

5. Applicant's arguments filed on 03 January 2003 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

#### Applicant's ONLY arguments are as follows:

Applicant's invention pertains to the residual voltage of less than 8% in the case where the driving voltage is pure AC (rather than the DC of Ohe).

#### Examiner's responses to Applicant's ONLY arguments are as follows:

It is respectfully pointed out that the DC residual image of Ohe is virtually zero per rejections above, and that the AC residual image is less than the DC residual image as a matter of physics as is evidenced by Ota, per rejections above. Therefore, the DC residual image of Ohe is a more stringent constraint on reducing the residual image

than is Applicant's claimed AC residual image. Consequently, Ohe meets the claimed limitations as is evidenced by Ota.

***Conclusion***

**THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Timothy L Rude whose telephone number is (703) 305-0418. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Thursday.

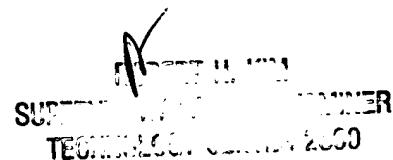
If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Robert H Kim can be reached on (703) 305-3492. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are (703) 872-9318 for regular communications and (703) 872-9319 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-4900.

Timothy L Rude  
Examiner  
Art Unit 2871



TLR  
March 13, 2003



TM  
SUSAN L. RUD  
EXAMINER  
TECHNOL. 2871, 2003